

Chapter 1 : Fabric Stock Photos. Royalty Free Fabric Images

Fabric and Needle Illustration is a collection which highlights the creative use of fabric and thread in design and illustration. Works by thirty-eight artists are featured including designs for book covers, calendars and other printed materials.

All About Embroidery Needles All About Embroidery Needles Understanding the different parts of a needle, sometimes referred to as needle anatomy, will help you better understand what type of needle is appropriate for your embroidery project. There are several parts of the needle that are important to understand. The first is the needle shank. The shank is the portion of the needle that actually inserts into the embroidery machine. The back side of the needle shank for a home embroidery machine is flat. Industrial machines use a round-shank needle. The long center part of the needle is called the shaft, sometimes also referred to as the blade. The needle size is determined by the thickness of the needle shaft. Down the center of the shaft there is a groove. The embroidery thread will actually fit into this groove as the stitches are formed. The eye of the needle is the open portion that the thread passes through. Embroidery needles have an elongated eye to prevent shredding of the thicker embroidery thread. The needle point is the portion of the needle that pierces the fabric. There are different needle points depending on your embroidery project. Sharp needles have a very precise point designed to pierce through woven fabrics. Ballpoint needles have a slightly rounded tip that pushes aside fibers in knit fabrics, preventing holes or runs in the knit fibers. The scarf of the needle is the indentation on the backside of the needle, starting above the eye and ending slightly past the eye. The needle size refers to the diameter of the needle shaft. The lower the number, the smaller the shaft. There are two measuring systems, the American and the European measurement systems. The American needle size system uses the sizes 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, etc. A size 70 needle is equivalent to a size 10, a size 75 is equivalent to an 11, a size 80 is equivalent to a 12, and so on. The European system is actually based on the measurement of the needle shaft in millimeters. The size in mm is multiplied by to get the needle size. A size 80 needle is. Choosing a needle size depends on the fabric, the thread, and the application. Embroidery needles are typically available in 3 sizes: The lighter the weight of the fabric, the smaller needle should be used. The heavier the fabric, the larger the needle should be used. Heavier threads may also require a larger needle. Heavier threads need a larger eye. Even with the elongated eye of an embroidery needle, the eye size will go up as you go larger in needle size. In addition, the shaft of the needle is larger, so it makes a larger hole to accommodate the larger thread, and the groove of the needle is larger, so it can hold the heavier thread as it stitches. Selecting the proper size needle may seem challenging at first. Choose the smallest size needle that is appropriate for the fabric. If unsure, err on the side of a smaller needle, and then move up as needed. Using a smaller needle will help you avoid holes in your fabrics and will help you keep the correct tension. Using too large of a needle makes too large of a hole in the fabric, and there becomes too much play of the thread which can cause looping or loose tension. Consider both the fabric weight and the design density. A heavy design on a heavy fabric would require a larger needle. In general, a heavier design requires a larger needle. The exception to this would be designs with many layers of stitching. Because shading or highlights have to stitch through existing stitches, a smaller size may help the needle to slide between the existing stitches. Use this chart as a starting place when selecting a needle size:

Chapter 2 : Needles, Pins & Thimbles - Discount Designer Fabric - www.nxgvision.com

Fabricut Love Lattice Sage Fabric. Description: This versatile cotton blend duck is screen printed with a lattice design and is perfect for window treatments (draperies, valances), toss pillows, and upholstery projects.

Straight Stitches that have two journeys generally forwards and backwards over the same path. Holbein stitch , also known as the double running stitch Bosnian stitch Main article: Backstitch Back stitches pass through the fabric ground in an encircling motion. The needle in the simplest backstitch comes up from the back of the fabric, makes a stitch to the right going back to the back of the fabric, then passes behind the first stitch and comes up to the front of the fabric to the left of the first stitch. The needle then goes back to the back of the fabric through the same hole the stitch first came up from. The needle then repeats the movement to the left of the stitches and continues. Some examples of a back stitch are: Stem stitch or outline stitch Split stitch “ the needle pierces the thread as it comes back up Crewel stitch Main article: Chain stitch Chain stitches catch a loop of the thread on the surface of the fabric. In the simplest of the looped stitches, the chain stitch, the needle comes up from the back of the fabric and then the needle goes back into the same hole it came out of, pulling the loop of thread almost completely through to the back; but before the loop disappears, the needle come back up a certain distance from the beginning stitch -the distance deciding the length of the stitch , passes through the loop and prevents it from being pulled completely to the back of the fabric. The needle then passes back to the back of the fabric through the second hole and begins the stitch again. Examples of chain stitches are: Lazy Daisy stitch, or detached chain. The loop stitch is held to the fabric at the wide end by a tiny tacking stitch. Spanish Chain or Zig-zag Chain Main article: Buttonhole stitch Buttonhole or blanket stitches also catch a loop of the thread on the surface of the fabric but the principal difference is that the needle does not return to the original hole to pass back to the back of the fabric. In the classic buttonhole stitch, the needle is returned to the back of the fabric at a right angle to the original start of the thread. The finished stitch in some ways resembles a letter "L" depending on the spacing of the stitches. For buttonholes the stitches are tightly packed together and for blanket edges they are more spaced out. The properties of this stitch make it ideal for preventing raveling of woven fabric. This stitch is also the basis for many forms of needle lace. Examples of buttonhole or blanket stitches. Blanket stitch Closed buttonhole stitch, the tops of the stitch touch to form triangles Crossed buttonhole stitch, the tops of the stitch cross Buttonhole stitches combined with knots: Top Knotted Buttonhole stitch.

Chapter 3 : Embroidery stitch - Wikipedia

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Chapter 4 : All About Embroidery Needles

Depending on the style of hand embroidery you're trying, and the fabric and floss you use, the right needle will (literally) make or break your design. It's important to pick the right needle style (more on that in a moment), and to buy quality.

Chapter 5 : Needle And Thread Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

Needle turn appliqué is a technique in which you cut a shaped piece of fabric and sew it to a background piece of fabric. You hand stitch the design and use your needle to turn the seam allowance under the design as you sew.

Chapter 6 : Sewing Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

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